RCMP Answer to the Clerk's Question:

1) What is the RCMP doing now in Ottawa?

Below is a current snap shot of the specific RCMP resources that have been working in support of this Convoy since it started.

All of the below acronyms are describe below including the specific roles and responsibilities pertaining to this Convoy in the NCR.

RCMP Resources:

	Weekday	Weekend
PMPD	51	46
Harrington Site	8	8
Rideau Hall	27	27
VIPPD	44	44
Intel (CIG/DCOT)	38	38
TSG	70	70
CIP	16	16
Traffic	6	6
NCRCC	22	22
PRU	38	38
POCC	28	28
Total- ND Mandate	**348**	**343**
OPS	50	50
Total RCMP	**398**	**393**

POCC: Protective Operations Coordination Center: Planning Point pertaining to the RCMP's Protective Mandate. This groups assesses the movement of Minister's and is an intake points for any threats against them. Conducts assessments and refers to PIU. POCC (M-F, 8hrs + OnCall 24/7)

PIU: Protective Intelligence Unit: Focussed on intelligence around the protected clients. (GG, Ministers with packages, PM) Two functions, leads the combined Intelligence Group (CIG), and leads the Discreet Crowd Observations team(DCOT). Presently, all PIU is working within the CIG.

CIG: Combined Intelligence Group in support of this Convoy. Receives intelligence from Federal policing, open source, and feeds into the NCRCC. The CIG includes participants from CSIS, OPP, OPS, SPVG, SQ, MRC des Collines, RCMP imbeds (National Div, PIU, Federal Policing National

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Security (FPNS) , FPTAS (Federal Policing threat assessment section), FPNI- Federal Policing national intelligence) CIG (7 days, 12 hours +On Call)

NCRCC: National Capital region Command Centre: Reps from all policing agencies in the region and CSIS. 22 resources concentrated coordination, geospatial analysis, IT needs, recipient of intelligence and coordinates where the information should be sent for action. Serves as AREA COMMAND- integration of all partners into a single command centre.

PMPD: Prime Minister's Protective Detail. – Close protection support for the PM and his family. Excludes site security.
Site Security- Harrington lake (S., excludes Commissionaires) and Rideau Hall (S., excludes Commissionaires)- provides site security at the PM's residences (Rideau Cottage, Harrington) and the grounds of Rideau Hall.

VIPPD: VIP Protective Detail for the GG and Minister's with heightened level s of securities. Has been responsible for escorting certain Ministers, MPs, and Justice personnel to and from City Hall to the Hill since Parliament resumed on January 31st.

DCOT: Discreet Crowd Observations Teams. Examines the crowns for intelligence and information to feed intelligence and threat assessment operations. Current coverage from 10AM to 7PM, but is currently being expanded to full coverage.

RCMP Traffic: National Division RCMP have a mandate to patrol the parkways as they are federally owned.

CIP: Critical Incident Program:
Emergency Response Teams (ERT) (ex snipers)- enhanced tactical support to respond to critical incidents, Negotiators to facilitate the resolution of a critical incident, and the Critical Incident commander (who sits in the NCRCC and would make the command decisions) + Scribe (responsible for taking minutes of all command decisions/direction in the event that there is a critical incident response) (4 on/4 off, 12 hour shifts x2)

PRU: Protective Response Unit. This is the team that is conducting checks and increased patrols at various sites related to the Protectees within the NCR. Extra surveillance at Protectees homes, such as Dr. Teresa TAM as an example. Enhanced tactical capabilities, immediate initial response… can provide an enhanced operational response, above an RM's capabilities, until such time that ERT can arrive on the scene.

TSG: Tactical Support Group: Most commonly known as Public Order Units in many police forces, these are the tactical troops. The RCMP in Ottawa have 3 teams deployed under the Protective Policing Mandate.

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Support to OPS: There has ben 50 members deployed to the OPS since February 5. OPS Resourcing (5 shifts, 25- 20 +5 roving)- STATIC PATROLS in the downtown core, to support perimeter of the red and warm zones.

**200 additional members by Friday/Saturday to support OPS via soft hat Quick Response Teams who would be deployed under the command of OPS for GD enforcement in the red and warm zones.

OPS Planning Cell: The RCMP cell is linked with the OPS, OPP, Gatineau, QPP et all for the development of the Uniform assist.

2) What is the RCMP doing now in Coutts?

There are 190 RCMP members currently devoted to the Coutts situation in Alberta. 61 members are on the ground every day.

In Coutts, as of February 9th, 2022, the RCMP's enforcement action is underway at Check Point 10 (CP10). Started with dialogue early in the day February 9th progressing to ticketing in the evening. A lawful protest site has been established and the goal is to transition the protestors from CP10 to the lawful site obtained through the ministry of transportation.

Yesterday, Community Conflict Management Group (CCMG) engaged the crowd and strategic tactical units were present to assist our general duty resources in the ticketing for the offenses under the highway traffic act. No one has voluntarily moved, although they did indicate a willingness to do so early in the discussions. The willingness stemmed from a shared concern for safety with people, and moving vehicles in close proximity. This work will continue to work on this today.

With respect to the main site, Alberta RCMP is examining some strategic arrests. Still weighing the pros and cons, and the timings of these arrests. Efforts to negotiate continue for the resumption of some traffic being allowed to cross the border.

A key influencer, Mr. Artur Pawlowski has had his bail hearing and the case is adjourned until the 16th. He is detained in custody until then.

There was one arrest early in the enforcement action related to an individual who started tampering with a sheriff vehicle and displayed mental health issues. That individual was apprehended under the Mental Health Act.

3) What additional resources do we have available and where would they come from?

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Federal Policing:
Assuming that members are not away for HR issues, and that maintenance of critical roles across the country can be maintained, it is estimated that around 50% of Federal Policing's capacity could be devoted to the Convoy Interests. This figure is a rough estimate at **1398 police officers from across the country.**

**Please be mindful that this would mean that our criminal investigations in federal policing would all come to a grinding halt. The units maintained would be our National Security and border integrity postures.

Contract and Indigenous Policing:

The Commissioner can deploy non-contract policing resources at her discretion. Should non-contract sources of officers be exhausted, additional Contract Policing resources can be requested and temporarily deployed from across the country under the terms of the Police Service Agreements (PSA):

- If, in the opinion of the Commissioner, an Emergency in an area of provincial or territorial responsibility exists or is likely to exist outside the Province the Commissioner may, after consultation with the Provincial Minister and with the approval of the Federal Minister, temporarily withdraw up to 10 per cent of the Members of the Provincial Police Service (including any necessary Equipment) to deal with such an Emergency under Section 9.3 of the Police Service Agreement
- Article 9.4 contains similar provisions for an Emergency in an area of federal responsibility.

In the event that the Commissioner elects to invoke provisions under Article 9, it will be important to ensure an informed decision is made in regard to whether the Emergency is considered a federal or provincial area of responsibility to ensure consistent application of the PSA throughout the country.

The impact of withdrawing resources on the home jurisdiction, particularly specialized resources must be assessed carefully to ensure that public safety and public order can be maintained in the home jurisdiction.

The RCMP has various specialized capacities (Emergency Response Teams, Public Order Units) that could be considered as additional RCMP support for efforts to defuse the situation and has extensive experience in dealing with protests and major events. In particular, consideration could be given to deploying members trained as Community Conflict Management Group (CCMG) members to assist OPS in negotiation and communication with protest groups.

4) What can the Federal Government do to end this?

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- Can the RCMP take over?
- Is it legally, operationally, tactically possible/sensible to this?
- What are virtues (pros/cons)

The RCMP is not the Police of Jurisdiction for the City of Ottawa, nor is it the Provincial Police in Ontario. As per the Ontario Police Services Agreement (Sec 9), if Ottawa Police Service (OPS) requires assistance they must approach the OPP for assistance. (may require a legal opinion) The OPP could turn to the RCMP for assistance if their resources are under pressure. Currently the RCMP is assisting based on requests by the OPS/OPP.

As a last resort, the RCMP can "take over", however, that would likely require additional legislation or a request from the Govt. of Ontario. (may require a legal opinion) The RCMP is not operationally set up to do General Duty (street level) Policing within the City of Ottawa, hence OPS would have to provide assistance through its policing infrastructure.

If the RCMP were asked to "take over", it would manage the operation as per its policy, guidance and operational tempo, considering that it has other contractual responsibilities across Canada, and is facing similar protest activity in a number of locations. The RCMP is currently managing protest activity in all the Provinces, using a measured approach with an eventual tactical solution available to it, if other measures are not successful.

The pros for having the RCMP "take over" include: Federal government visibility; having a similar response across the country; easier management of information; coordination of planning; and logistical matters.

The cons include: the RCMP being spread too thin on the ground; being drawn away from its core contractual mandated responsibilities; negative organizational reputation on the RCMP if it has to use tactical options across the country; and the overall impact on its membership.

5) How do we stay on top of this? How do we use intel to stay one step ahead?

RCMP Intelligence

From an RCMP perspective, the organization has been staying on top of the most pertinent intelligence around the clock. The RCMP has been conducting significant intelligence research in support of the NCRCC, its protective Policing mandate, its Federal Policing mandate -in particular its National Security mandate as it pertains to the Convoy.

Intelligence and open source analysis are performed by a variety of units under their different roles and mandates, but ultimately, anything pertinent regarding the Convoy is fed into the NCRCC, primarily through the CIG.

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This arrangement allows for the RCMP to maintain its close protection stance, and thwart potential national security incidents, while informing leadership of the threat and behaviours of convoy participants.

As an example, from federal Policing headquarters, the Ideologically Motivated Criminal Intelligence Team (IMCIT) focuses on the ideologically motivated threat landscape and how this impacts the public order space. At this time, the IMCIT has focused their effort into understanding the national threat picture on the converging issues related to the Freedom Convoy – in Ottawa, nationally and internationally. The IMCIT is providing context and assessments on these issues which are occurring and looks at things through a national and IM lens, which is not currently being covered by others in this space. The IMCIT is also connected with the FBI and DHS, sharing cross-border information as appropriate.

This intelligence work enables the officers on the ground to be made aware of any potential movement locally, new convoy developments across the country, and any discernable planning being touted through open sources and social media, by some of the convoy organizers and sympathizers. This includes individuals of heightened concern that are consistently being monitored due to their extremist beliefs and potential likelihood to commit violent acts.

On the International sphere, the RCMP has direct communication with the s.38 s.38 and has been receiving and sharing pertinent s.38 partners, and any other countries that have provided information.

In order to stay ahead of the convoy, the intelligence work needs to be actionable and have the appropriate resources on the ground to respond to the tips they receive.

Additional Intelligence resources and how they are supporting:

Federal Policing National Security:
On February 4, 2022, FPNS established a task force to assess / analyze information flowing through CIG reporting. The objectives of this task force is to:

- analyze / assess information to ensure any threat to national security appropriately actioned; and,
- analyze all available information against our current holdings and ensure anything pertinent to an ongoing NS investigation is known by/moved to the investigative team.

The NS Task Force, which consists of approximately 15 resources with operational and analytical experience. The Task Force is active 7 days a week and operates between 08:00-22:00.

FPCO Financial Crime

- Looking at regulations of crowdfunding in Canada, legal avenues to seize funds and analyzing FINTRAC disclosures.

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- As Nat Div is the lead on the CIG, FC has offered support to both the CIG and OPS directly in regards to financial crime.
- FC are in contact with the s.3 to determine their experience with the current crowdfunding platform.
- In contact with the private sector and GoC partners.

IMCIT TEAM CONSTRUCT

1 x EC-06 Supervisor
2 x EC-05 analysts (Note: one is on leave at this time for one week)
1 x EC-03 junior analyst
(In the process of onboarding 1 new EC-05 analyst at this time; another new EC-04 analyst late Feb.)

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